

Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1869.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The tone of the British press on the Alabama claims, with its explanations, its sophistries, its efforts to evade the responsibility, its air of injured virtue, and its evident feeling of uneasiness, is in melancholy but amusing contrast to that adopted at the outbreak of the Rebellion and persisted in until it was certain that the British hopes of a divided Union would not be realized. The Alabama, which was despatched with scarcely concealed exultation to destroy American commerce, now returns as a horrible phantom to haunt the dreams of John Bull. If the whole subject could be disposed of without the necessity for a confession of bad faith, Englishmen of all shades of politics would be happy, and the great commotion caused by Mr. Sumner's speech and the rejection of Reverdy Johnson's treaty was more a howl of disappointment than anything else. It was thought that the whole matter was now practically settled and done for, and in a manner that gave England a more than equal advantage, and the fine old gentlemen of England eat their dinners with a calm satisfaction at having so easily rid themselves of a troublesome job. To have all the diplomacy bestowed upon the question come to nothing, and those dreadful claims fastened once more on his shoulders, was more than English nature could bear. The excitement has died out, however, and the reopening of the negotiations is now the question of interest before the public in both countries. Mr. Fish's able and logical statement of the case has of course attracted much attention in England, and the London Times promptly comes forward to answer his arguments. By the cable we are told that the Times charges Secretary Fish with arguing that England should apply different principles to America than to any other nation; that Great Britain should have let the Union have arms, and denied them to the Rebels, and should have legislated, if necessary, against the latter. Now the Times knows perfectly well that the American Government has never asked of England more than it was entitled to on the plainest principles of international courtesy and justice. Secretary Fish charges that England made haste to recognize the Rebellion, for the express purpose of aiding it in every possible manner, and that during the entire contest every effort was made to encourage it and to supply the Rebels with the means of carrying on the war. Our own perception of what is just and right in such a case has just been exemplified in the case of Cuba. We have refused to recognize the Cuban insurgents because they have not done enough for themselves to give us a reasonable pretext, and we have consequently been compelled to prevent them from purchasing arms, while allowing their adversaries to do so without let or hindrance. Our sympathies are warmly with the Cubans, but the circumstances are such that we can extend them no practical assistance. This is just the opposite of the course pursued towards us by England, and the attempts at explanation and apology on the part of the English papers will deceive nobody, although they doubtless please the particular public to which they are addressed.

THE LADS REMANDED FROM THE HOUSE OF REFUGE TO THE PENITENTIARY.

About ten days ago, two boys were convicted of larceny and sent to the House of Refuge. The officers of that institution, however, returned them to the Court as incorrigible offenders, when they were sentenced by Judge Paxson to confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary for two years and ten months. The case has excited considerable comment, but the reason for the action taken is not generally understood, and as the attendant circumstances serve to illustrate some of the defects of the existing system for the repression of crime, we shall give a brief recital of them here. Both the young criminals in question had previously been inmates of the House of Refuge. One of them (Muldoon) was committed in June, 1867, for incorrigibility and larceny, upon complaint of his mother, and he remained in that institution until September, 1869, when he was given up to his mother, who was then a resident of Baltimore, by order of the Board of Managers, with the expectation that he would accompany her to that city. Instead of taking this course, however, he ran away on the morning after he regained his liberty, before he had been taken from this city, and in company with the other young criminal (Cluff) and other associates, he commenced the series of petty thefts which subsequently resulted in his arrest and conviction. Cluff had been committed to the House of Refuge in May, 1867, upon complaint of a police officer, setting forth that he had run away from his home, and was in the habit of keeping bad company. In October, 1869, he was bound to a farmer residing near Titusville, New Jersey, but after remaining there a few days he ran away, returning to this city to rejoin his criminal associates, to commence with them a series of larcenies, and to be concerned with his former companion in the House of Refuge in the thefts for which they were jointly convicted. When these boys were remanded back to their former quarters, on the 11th of December, by the Court of Quarter Sessions, the

fact that they did not receive a gracious reception is, under the circumstances, not at all surprising. They had each spent more than two years in that institution, during which time they had excited an unfavorable influence upon their associates by their incorrigible conduct. Every form of treatment authorized by the rules had failed to exercise a good influence, and kindness and severity had proved alike inefficient. They were repeatedly guilty of the most insubordinate conduct; they had made several efforts to escape, and had even attempted to set fire to the buildings. To the total inadequacy of the discipline to meet their cases is also shown by the fact that their release, after a comparatively long confinement, was instantly followed by a return to evil courses, when there was no pressure of want or necessity impelling them to crime. The indisposition of the managers of the House of Refuge to deal further with such intractable material was strengthened by the fact that the white male department of that institution is now greatly overcrowded, and the difficulty of disposing properly of such dangerous inmates was thus greatly increased. Justice to the hundreds of well-disposed boys under their care, therefore, seemed to require the managers to return Muldoon and Cluff to the court for a reconsideration of their sentence. But the most striking feature of the case is the fact that the boys themselves desired and expected that they would be committed to Moyamensing Prison. While they considered the restraints of the House of Refuge irksome, they despised its punishments, and refused to even make promises of future amendment, boldly announcing their intention to resume a criminal career as soon as they regained liberty, but meanwhile expressing a wish that they would be able to rejoin some of their older associates in that bummers' paradise, the County Prison. It appears to have been a matter of deliberate calculation with them that this was the worst punishment that could befall them; and, in view of the opportunities it afforded for idleness and criminal associations, its attractions furnished a very fair balance to its terrors. We understand that when they learned that they had been sentenced to the Penitentiary, they were overwhelmed with sorrow, and they seemed then to comprehend for the first time that a punishment which they seriously dreaded was in store for them. And yet, in the present state of our criminal institutions, it was really an act of humanity to send these boys to the Penitentiary. If there had been an intermediate institution, a House of Correction and Employment, in which they could have been placed under more vigorous restraints than those imposed in the House of Refuge, that would have been the most appropriate place to confine them. But in the absence of this much-needed auxiliary to our penal system, the only approximate substitute had to be sought in the Penitentiary. The County Prison is for young lads, especially, a fruitful nursery for idleness, vice, and crime. In a moral sense it might not inappropriately have Dante's inscription placed over its portals, for a vast proportion of its convict inmates are speedily placed beyond the reach of reformatory influences. In the Penitentiary, incorrigible lads, or hardened criminals, may be taught virtuous and industrious habits, but in the County Prison the old evils and corrupting influences against which prison philanthropists have protested for centuries are perpetuated.

THE BURLINGAME MISSION.

It is only a few weeks since we heard that the Chinese Government had ratified all the principal treaties concluded by Mr. Burlingame's embassy. Now there come advices from China, by way of San Francisco, informing us that a new translation of Mr. Burlingame's credentials has been made, which show that he is accredited to the Western nations as to lesser States and without plenipotentiary powers. The British merchants of Hong-Kong and Shanghai appear to find an immense deal of satisfaction in procuring new translations of Mr. Burlingame's credentials which will serve to throw discredit on his mission, and this rumor is very much like the one started last summer to the effect that the Imperial Government had rejected the treaties concluded by Mr. Burlingame. This was promptly proved to be false, and the men who set it afloat for their own selfish ends were then, as they apparently are now, ignorant of the fact that Mr. Burlingame's two secretaries are both accomplished Chinese scholars, and are perfectly competent to interpret the purport of his credentials. Mr. Burlingame is engaged in a noble effort to have China recognized as a nation entitled to the respect of the civilized world, and to do away with the barbarous and savage policy that has been adopted towards her for so many years, by England especially. His principal adversaries are a set of selfish traders who fear that their gains will be decreased if the Chinese are recognized as having rights that white men are bound to respect. Mr. Burlingame has succeeded in his mission, and there is a prospect now that a new era will commence for China that will give her people a better chance to understand what the beauties of Christianity and Western civilization really are.

BRITISH INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Report of the British Commissioners of Internal Revenue for the year ending March 30, 1869, gives the following figures. The excise duties summed up as follows:— Spirits, £216,511,559; Chloroform, £21,625; Malt, 6,392,418; Sugar, home-made, 747; Hackney Carriages, 102,416; Sugar, used in Stages, 35,000; Brewing, 63,370; Railways, 436,142; Licenses, 2,640,237; Race horses, 9,365. In addition to these receipts were from stamps, £9,481,910; from taxes, £3,450,510; from income tax, £6,184,165, amounting in all to £39,968,782. Duty was charged upon 22,692,335 gallons of spirits, and the number of gallons consumed for the "stomach sake" were 21,919,670. The report states that in England there had been but a slight decrease in the consumption of spirits, while in Scotland and

Ireland it has been very marked. The decrease in Scotland amounted to 570,871 gallons, or 123 per cent., and in Ireland to 430,063 gallons, or 83 per cent. The foreign spirits entered for home consumption exceeded that of the previous year by 69 per cent. The exports of spirits from the United Kingdom amounted to 1,331,954 gallons, of which the United States received 102,235 gallons, the West Coast of Africa 291,514 gallons, and France 10,082 gallons. During the year 1861 detections for illicit distillations were made, and 5 unhappy individuals were convicted of the heinous crime of removing spirits without license. The number of detections in Ireland decreased from 365 to 166, the high price of barley and oats, we are informed, being the immediate cause of this satisfactory result. The Commissioners state, "that the conversion of the assessed tax on dogs into a license duty, though it has occasioned an enormous amount of trouble, has been, on the whole, a very successful measure. The whole number of dogs licensed from January, 1868, to January, 1869, was 907,483, and the amount of duty, £236,872, at 5s.

The income tax in England is assessed in the following style. We quote from the report:—"Mr. A.—I see that Mr. B. is not in the assessment for either a horse or a carriage, though you know that he keeps both. Assessor (who is the principal butcher in the village).—Well, sir, you must not be hard on a poor man like me. Mr. B. is my best customer, and if I were to charge him, after so many years that he has gone on without paying any tax, he would give all his custom to X, at once. There is a refreshing simplicity in this that will be appreciated by some of our officials, who will appreciate the motives of the butcher even if they do not seek to emulate him.

CONCERT-ROOM PROPRIETIES.

As the days grow short, violinists tune their fiddles. Apropos, this homily. No one who has been at many concerts has failed to observe one characteristic of them all. Were they big or little, public or private, classical or plain, English, sacred or profane; were they enjoyable or tiresome, conducive to dreams of heaven or to many wakings to drive from the roof outside the window "cats" that were not there; did the melodies heard at them return only in our especially happy moments or in our especially wretched ones; in all of these supposed cases, we are sure, one fact was present: there were always some men and women in the audience so resolved upon the success of the occasion that they must stay at home or beat time with foot or cane incessantly through every movement, in order that the players might not get "out" and the music be spoiled. It mattered not whether the foot were covered with hobnailed boot or delicate slipper, whether the cane were an oil or an inch in diameter, these self-constituted "leaders" pounded away as vigorously as the real "leader" furnished his baton. Unlike his latter gentleman, however, they seemed to be wholly unconscious of the change from facts to fancies, in which the music abounded, and no doubt considered the *valentinos* to be errors on the part of the orchestra (which would "drag" in those places, while they judged *accelerandos* to be unwarrantable hastenings of the time. Everywhere, except perhaps where the sound reached *fortissimo*, the "bang, bang, bang" of the boot or cane was distinctly heard.

Now, it is doubtless a good thing to love music, and an excellent trait of character to be willing to support it; but we cannot all be musical directors. "You omnia omnia dantur." We of the audience must be content to listen: this is our part in the division of labor. Mrs. Olem, therefore, who goes to all the "chamber music," must be grateful that she has the money to pay for twenty tickets, of which she uses but four or five, must pay for her tickets with beaming countenance—for she is not patronizing a noble art—and must stay at home or *let her feet sleep*, if she will come. Mr. Olem, her husband, who finds the music "horribly heavy," nor the lively inspiring melodies of *La Grande Duchesse*, should by all means leave his cane at home, or else should both it and himself in determining how much petroleum he will buy the next day. At the end of the evening, he can join in saying how wonderfully the artist plays, and how "high" the music is, but let him keep that stick quiet. The poor fool who sits beside him, still as a mouse, lest he lose one note of the wonderful harmony, and heaves a sigh when the piece ends, as if relieved of a heavy strain on his nerves, has his duty to perform, but Mr. Olem need simply feel grateful that he is not "as this publican," and keep his walking stick quiet.

The nuisance of which we speak grew so unbearable last winter that genuine amateurs began to despair. The pedal players came to all the concerts, and were not to be tired out. Except in some few movements, whose time was too intricate for their comprehension, they religiously marked every accented beat of each bar, and in one case so forcibly as to attract the attention and laughter of the very players. If any one doubts what we say, let him go to the next concert and listen. But he must leave his own cane at home, and wear thin-soled shoes, for he is, in all probability, one of the worldly directors. If, when his fault is observed, he finds it incurable, let him buy all the tickets as usual, but go only to brass-band concerts, where he may hammer with both feet and cane, and never be heard.

THE DEBT OF OHIO.—The annual report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Ohio shows that the total receipts of the sinking fund of the State during the past year have been, including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, \$895,651.50. The disbursements on account of the debt have reached \$215,309.50, leaving a balance, on November 15, of \$680,342. The funded debt of the State outstanding November 15 was \$10,914,561.35, consisting of \$9,514,756.50 payable at New York, and \$1,399,805 payable at Columbus, the capital.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHAT REMAINS OF OUR HOLIDAY GOODS, Dressing Gowns, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Furnishing Goods, etc.

Prepared specially for CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR, Will all be closed out THIS WEEK AT A REDUCTION.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S, Chestnut Street Clothing Establishment, 10 26 1/2 Nos. 515 and 530 CHESNUT ST.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE NEW YEAR BEING NEAR AT HAND, THE GRAND CLEARING SALE NOW PROGRESSING AT NOS. 515 AND 530 CHESNUT STREET. WILL BE VIGOROUSLY PUSHED FOR THE FEW DAYS REMAINING OF THE OLD YEAR. STILL FURTHER ACCOMMODATION OF PRICES! CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING BELOW MARKET STREET PRICES!

BOYS' CLOTHING OF THE FINEST QUALITY AND BEST STYLES. BOYS' CLOTHING AT COST! BOYS' CLOTHING AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

It is the Finest in Philadelphia, and can be Bought now at Lower Prices than Ever.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S, CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 10 26 1/2 NOS. 515 AND 530 CHESNUT STREET.

A VALUABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS! THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

We claim for this new machine the most perfect, simple, and reliable Lock Stitch Family Sewing Machine ever invented, and an examination will convince the most skeptical. It is designed for every description of Family Sewing or Manufacturing purposes. It is adapted to a much greater range and variety of work than heretofore offered to the public. Every improvement that ingenuity can invent or art suggest is applicable to this machine. All machines warranted. Call and examine. (12 24 64) SALESROOM, No. 704 CHESNUT STREET.

NOTICE.—REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COKE.—The price of Coke has been reduced to eight cents per bushel, at the Market Street and Spring Garden Gas Works, and to seven cents per bushel at Point Breeze and Manayunk Works. Orders may be left at the different Works, or at the Office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH STREET. THOMAS R. BROWN, Engineer. Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1869. 12 21 64

CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF FINE WHISKIES, BRANDIES, AND WINES, BALANCE OF STOCK OF W. W. MIDDLETON. Owing to the inclemency of the weather on Wednesday last a large portion of the above extensive and desirable stock of fine liquors remained unsold, and will be disposed of on WEDNESDAY next, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., by Powell & West, Auctioneers, at their rooms, No. 28 South FRONT STREET. 12 27 24 64

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DELAWARE ENGINE FIRE COMPANY, No. 4, to be given at MUSICAL HALL, NEW YEAR'S EVE, FRIDAY, Dec. 31, 1869. TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. Positively no pass tickets. DANIEL G. DAVIS, Secretary. 12 27 44

THE CHRISTMAS JUBILEE OF THE LUTHERIAN SUNDAY SCHOOLS, Southwest corner of TWELFTH and OXFORD STREETS, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, December 28, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Time. 12

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. 12 23 69

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in the HORTICULTURAL HALL, in the Borough of West Chester, on MONDAY, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., when and where a dividend will be paid to the holders of the stock. By order of the Board, A. LEWIS SMITH, Secretary. Philadelphia, Dec. 12, 1869. 12 23 116

NESEQUEHONING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, No. 122 S. SECOND STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office, between the hours of twelve and two, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870. W. B. WHITNEY, Secretary. 12 23 116

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election of Directors will take place at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, at 1 P. M. A. HORNER, Secretary. 12 22 116

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP OR roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALGONATED Glycerine TABLET of SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists. 2 4 No. 624 CHESNUT STREET. WRIGHT. 12 16 10 1/2

RASPBERRY MIRINQUES FRESH DAILY AT MORSE'S, No. 902 ARCH STREET. 12 16 10 1/2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 15, 1869, to the holders of the same as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, No. 225 South THIRD STREET. The office will be open at 9 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 2, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual. 12 23 116 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT STREETS. PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869. The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia will be held at the Office of the Company, at 13 M. MONDAY, January 10, 1870. At the same time eight Directors will be elected, to serve the ensuing year. JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 12 21 116

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY. BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 5, 1869. Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, that the annual meeting of the Company, for the purpose of electing a President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock P. M., and that payment of such a dividend of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said day. By order of the Board of Directors, S. SHERRER, Secretary. 12 20 116

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 208 CALLOWHILL STREET, on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. 12 23 116 CHAS. F. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 229 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1869. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fame Insurance Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company. An Election for Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the same time and at the same place, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. WILLIAMS L. BLANCKARD, Secretary. 12 23 116

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1869. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year. 12 23 116 EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, No. 20 S. SEVENTH STREET, Dec. 23, 1869. The holders of the Six per Cent. Gas Loan, No. 7, due January 1, 1870, are hereby notified that the Certificates of said Loan will be paid at this office on that day, after which time interest on the same will cease. 12 24 64 BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 200 1/2 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. being fifty cents per share, clear of State tax, payable on and after January 5, 1870. Transfer Books close on the 23rd inst. ROBERT JOHNSTON, Treasurer. 12 23 116

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 50,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date. JOSEPH N. PIERSON, City Treasurer. 12 23

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET will be held at the S. K. corner of BROAD and CARPENTER STREETS (entrance on Carpenter street), on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock P. M., for the election of a President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. D. BOYER BROWN, Secretary. 12 23 116

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SUMMIT BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL BAILIOW & CO., in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 17th day of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented. WILLIAM B. FOWLE, Secretary. 12 23 116

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HORTICULTURAL HALL, for the Election of Directors, will be held at the Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, January 11, at 7 1/2 o'clock. 12 23 116

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 40 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary. Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869.

EAST MAHANAY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869. Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. (free of State tax), has this day been declared, payable in cash on the 15th day of January, 1870. RICHARD COE, Treasurer. 12 23 204

EAST MAHANAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M. ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary. 12 14 234

THE MAHANAY AND BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M. ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary. 12 14 234

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WALNUT STREET, S. E. corner of Fourth. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869. NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Trustees to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office on MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1870, between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon. JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 12 20 124

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869. An election for thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock P. M. J. H. HOLLINHEAD, Secretary. 12 27 124

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869. The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier. 12 10 116

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869. The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on THURSDAY, January 2, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. H. F. SOBETKY, Cashier. 12 11 116

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who detaches his teeth without pain, by extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 211 WALNUT ST. 12 26

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, and devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain. Office, 211 WALNUT STREETS. 11 30

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. Agents, BABINE, ALL & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT STREETS.

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Colleges, and private parties (entertainment) by MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT STREET, second story. 11 22 1/2

CLOTHING.

O! O! O! OVERCOATS!!!

GO! GO! GO! GOING!!!

DOWN WITH THE OVERCOATS!!!

DOWN WITH THE PRICES of all Clothes!!!

Rockhill & Wilson, The Public Benefactors, and the FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE.

Offer to men of moderate means, and to Boys of all sizes and weights,

The whole of their ample stock of Overcoats! Pants! Vests! Coats! Overcoats! Pants! Vests! Coats! Overcoats! Pants! Vests! Coats!

At a Reduction OF THIRTY PER CENT! THIRTY PER CENT!!! THIRTY PER CENT!!!

An immediate examination of our stock will serve your interest, and will produce a combination of astonishment and satisfaction to every examiner.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, GREAT BROWN HALL, 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

GROCERIES, ETC.

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